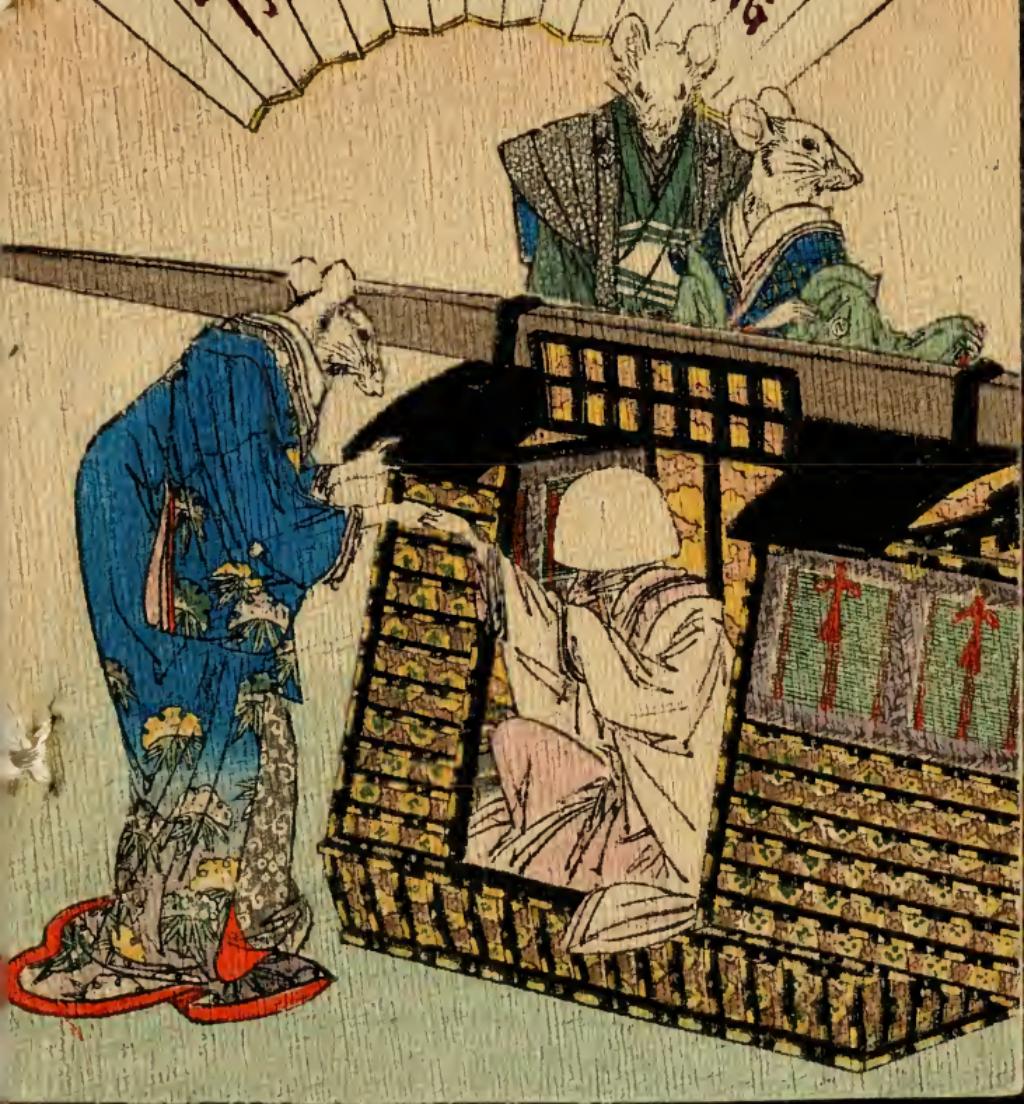


JAPANESE FAIRY TALE SERIES No. 6  
THE MOUSE'S WEDDING

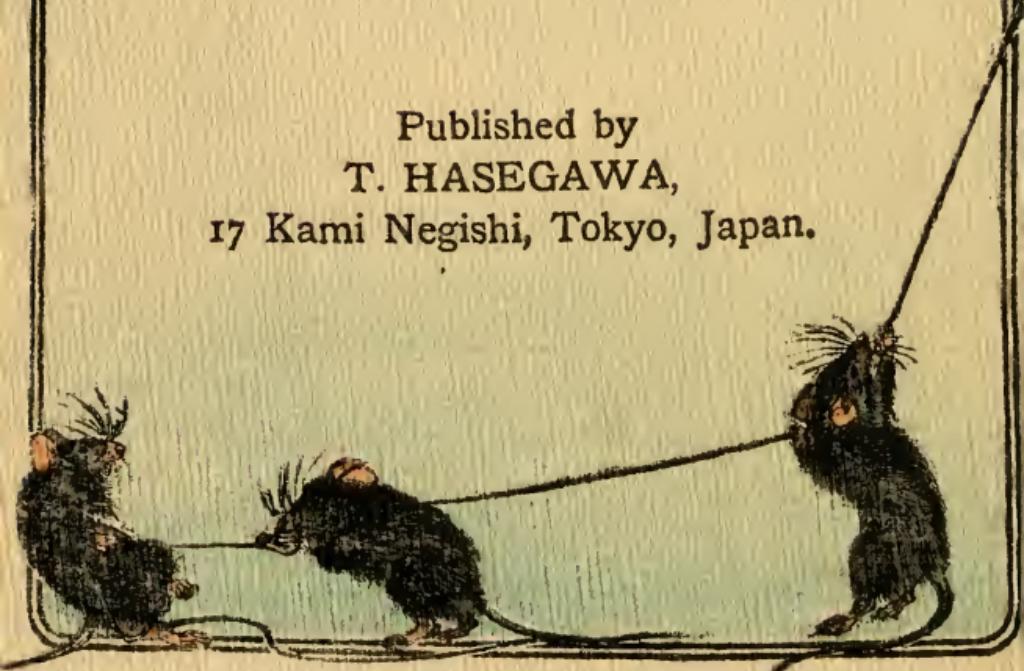


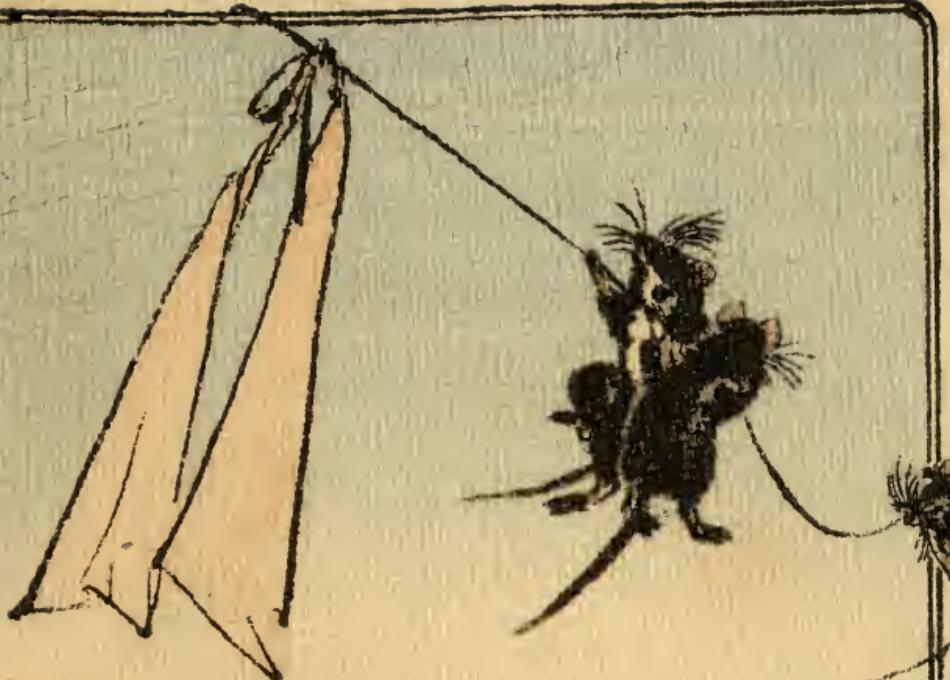
日本昔斬

第六号

わすげの  
よあづり

Published by  
T. HASEGAWA,  
17 Kami Negishi, Tokyo, Japan.





THE  
MOUSE'S WEDDING.

A LONG time ago there was a white mouse called Kanemochi, servant of Daikoku, the God of Wealth. His wife's name was Onaga. Both Kanemochi and

his wife were very discreet. Never in the day time nor even at night did they venture into the parlor or kitchen, and so they lived in tranquility free from danger of meeting the cat. Their only son Fukutaro also was of a gentle disposition. When he was old enough to take a wife, his parents concluded to get him one, transfer their property to him, and seek retirement. Fortunately, one of their relatives named Chudayu had

a lovely daughter called Hatsuka.  
Accordingly a go-between  
was employed to enter into  
negotiations  
with Chudayu  
respecting



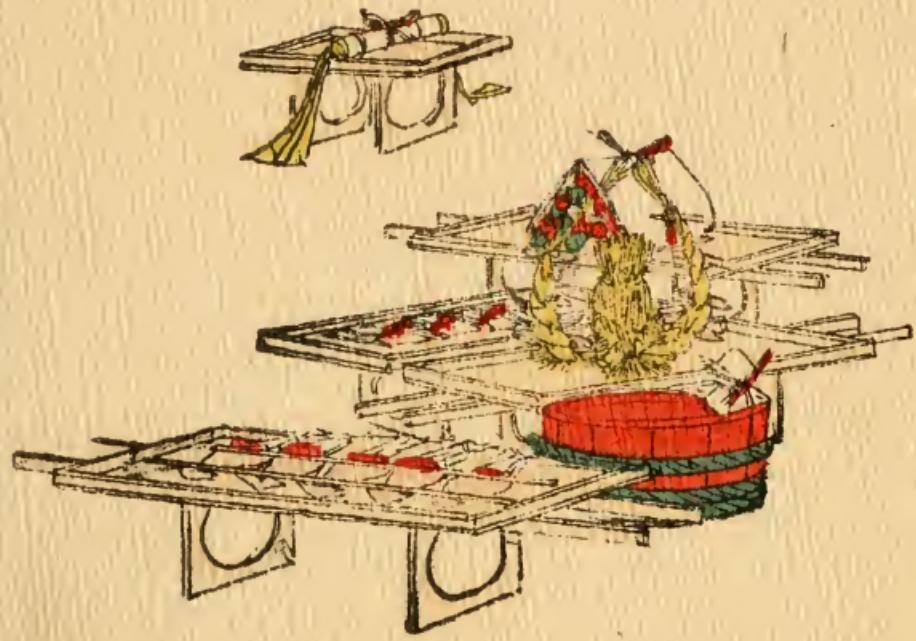




the marriage. When the young folks were allowed to see each other, neither party objected, and so presents were exchanged.

The bridegroom sent the bride  
the usual articles: an *obi* or belt,  
silk cotton, dried bonito, dried





cuttle fish, white flax, seaweed, and *sake* or rice wine. The bride sent the bridegroom in like manner: a linen *kami-shimo*, dried bonito, dried cuttle-fish, white

flax, sea-weed, fish, and *sake*; thus confirming the marriage promise.

A lucky day was then chosen, and every thing prepared for the bride's removal to her new home, her clothes were cut out and made, and needed articles purchased. So Chudayu was kept busy preparing for the wedding.

The parents made their daughter Hatsuka blacken her teeth





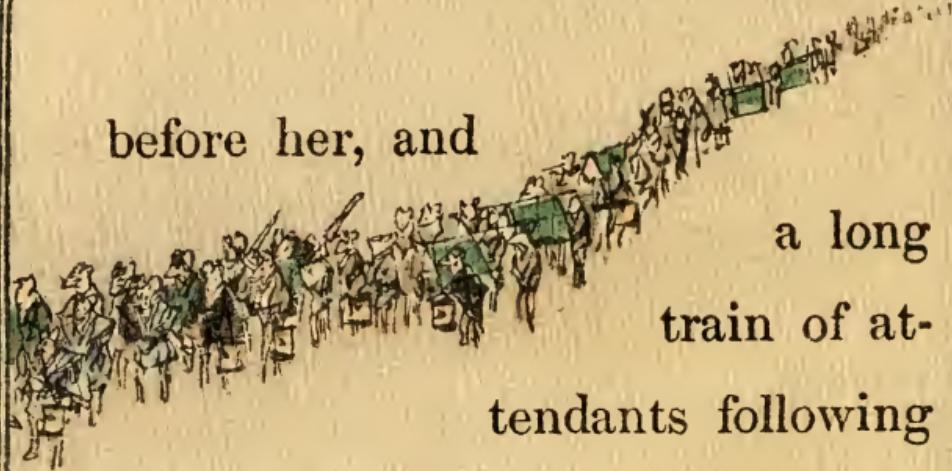
as a sign that she would not marry a second husband; they also carefully taught her that she must obey her husband, be dutiful to her father-in-law,

and love her mother-in-law.

Kanemochi on his part cleaned up his house inside and out, made preparation for the marriage ceremony and feast, assembled his relatives and friends, and sent out many of his servants to meet the bride on her way, and to give notice of her approach, that all might be prepared for her reception.

Soon the bride came in her palanquin with her boxes carried

before her, and

A horizontal illustration showing a long procession of figures, likely attendants, walking in a line. They are dressed in traditional East Asian clothing, some with greenish-blue robes and others in darker tones. Some figures carry objects like boxes or flags. The style is a simple line drawing with light washes of color.

a long

train of at-

tendants following

her. Kanemochi went out

A vertical illustration showing a group of figures walking towards the right. In the foreground, a figure in a purple robe is seen from behind, carrying a large object on their back. Behind them, several other figures in traditional dress walk in a procession. The style is a simple line drawing with light washes of color.

as far as the

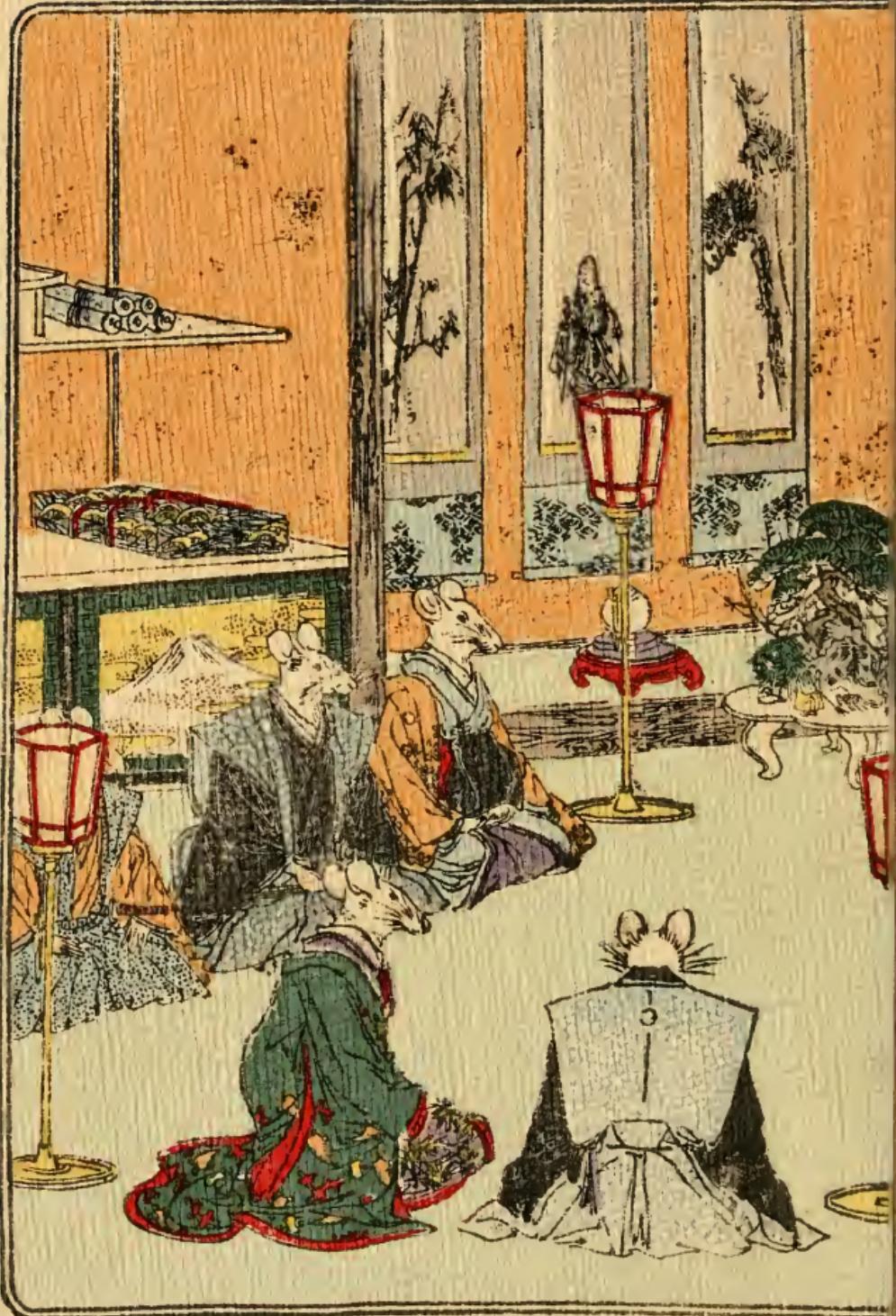
gate

to meet her, and ushered her into the parlor.

At a signal from the go-between the bride and bridegroom, to confirm the marriage bond, exchanged between themselves three cups of *sake*, drinking three times from each cup in turns.

When this ceremony,  
the “three











times three" was ended, the guests exchanged cups with the bride in token of good will, and thus the union was consummated.

Shortly afterwards the bride, her husband, and his parents visited her home. In the evening the bride returned home with her husband and his parents with whom she lived in harmony, contented, prosperous and happy, and much to be congratulated.

---

著作権登録不許復製  
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

明治十八年九月十八日 印刷  
全十二月一日 発行  
廿一年八月一日 再版

譯者 ダビッド タムソン  
東京下谷上根岸町十七番地

發行者 全 長谷川 武次郎  
東京下谷上根岸町十七番地

印刷者 柴田喜一



李本寧  
畫

